

The President. Thank you very much for what you said. I'd like to say one thing in closing if I might. First, I have very much enjoyed being here, and I appreciate your taking some of your family time away on the Fourth of July to come out and visit about these farm issues.

Second thing I'd like to say is I really wish I had more time to do a little town meeting about the larger economic issues like the one the young man raised about the tax issue.

This is a very difficult time for this country. And a lot of the decisions that I have to make as President are not simple or easy. Before I became President I never raised any taxes from anybody to balance a budget or reduce a debt. I lived in a State that had a balanced budget law that made my chief budget officer a criminal if he let 3 months go by where spending outstripped revenues and where I literally had the power to cut spending once a week if I wanted to, to keep the budget in balance. And we did what we did while having one of the fifth lowest tax burdens in the country as a percentage of income. So this whole experience dealing with this deficit has been very painful to me. And I guess we split the difference, he and I did, on what we said.

When I was running for President I said that I thought we ought to raise some taxes to pay the deficit down on upper income people but that we shouldn't raise taxes on the middle class, and I meant it. When the deficit got written up \$165 billion, the choice I had was to take the politically difficult decision in the short run to ask for a modest contribution from middle class folks, cut as much as I could in spending without really getting into hurting older people on Medicare or essential investments in education, and take three-quarters of the money from the top 6 percent of the income earners in the country, or stick with literally what I talked about in the campaign and risk not being able to do enough to really get interest rates down and try to get the economy going again.

It's a very tough call. It is not an easy call. But as you will see when you read in the papers about this trip I'm about to take to Japan, as tough a shape as we're in, we're doing better than Europe is. They're having negative growth. Japan's got the slowest

growth they've had in 40 years. And all these people have been after us for 10 years to get our deficit down. They said, "If you'll get your deficit down, we'll do some things." And together we can grow the world economy.

So I'm doing the best I can, believe me. You may think I'm wrong, and maybe time will prove me wrong, but I'm trying to make the best decision I can to create jobs and incomes for the American people so that we come out ahead on this deal, not behind. It is a complicated, difficult time that the goal ought to be to ask every question in terms of: Is it good for jobs? Is it good for incomes? Will it help the economy to grow? Will it help people to have security and health care and educating their children and to make this a stronger and better country?

And on this, the Fourth of July, we're always going to have our partisan and philosophical differences, and that's what makes this country wonderful. But if we can always keep that goal in mind, then when we differ, at least we'll be arguing about the right things.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. at the Schneckloth farm. In his remarks, he referred to Iowa secretary of agriculture Dale M. Cochran and Iowa secretary of state Elaine Baxter. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Proclamation 6579—To Implement an Accelerated Tariff Schedule of Duty Elimination and To Modify Rules of Origin Under the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement

July 4, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On January 2, 1988, the President entered into the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement ("the Agreement"). The Agreement and certain letters exchanged between the Governments of Canada and the United States were approved by the Con-

gress in section 101(a) of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988 ("Implementation Act"), Public Law 100-449. The Agreement entered into force on January 1, 1989.

2. Section 201(b) of the Implementation Act grants the President, subject to the consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103(a) of the Implementation Act, the authority to proclaim such modifications as to which the United States and Canada may agree regarding the staging of any duty treatment set forth in Annexes 401.2 and 401.7 to the Agreement as the President determines to be necessary or appropriate to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Canada provided for by the Agreement.

3. Consistent with Article 401(5) of the Agreement, I, through my duly empowered representative, on June 30, 1993, entered into an agreement with the Government of Canada providing an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods of Annex 401.2 to the Agreement. The consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103(a) of the Implementation Act with respect to such schedule have been complied with.

4. Pursuant to section 201(b) of the Implementation Act, I have determined that the modifications hereinafter proclaimed to existing duties on goods originating in the territory of Canada are necessary or appropriate to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Canada provided for by the Agreement and to carry out the agreement with Canada providing an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods of Annex 401.2 to the Agreement.

5. Section 202(d)(1) of the Implementation Act authorizes the President to proclaim, as a part of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, implemented by the United States as the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS"), the rules of origin set forth in Annex 301.2 of the Agreement. Section 202(d)(2) of the Implementation Act authorizes the President to proclaim, subject to the consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103(a) of the Implementation Act, such modifications

to the rules as may from time to time be agreed to by the United States and Canada. I have decided, pursuant to an agreement entered into on June 30, 1993, between the United States and Canada, that certain modifications in the Agreement's rules of origin for particular goods of the HTS should be proclaimed as part of the HTS. The consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103 of the Implementation Act with respect to such modifications have been complied with.

6. Section 201(a) of the Implementation Act authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications to or continuance of existing duties, such continuance of existing duty-free or excise treatment, or such additional duties as the President determines to be necessary or appropriate to carry out Article 401 of the Agreement and the schedule of duty reductions with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada set forth in Annexes 401.2 and 401.7 to the Agreement.

7. Proclamation 6515 of December 16, 1992, among other actions, provided for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions on Canadian goods in the HTS provisions modified in Annex I to Proclamation 6515. An error was made concerning the staged reductions for HTS subheading 4421.90.95. Therefore, I have decided that it is necessary and appropriate to correct this error.

8. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, and sections 201 and 202 of the Implementation Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide for an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods of Annex 401.2 to the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement and to modify the rules of origin for certain goods under

the Agreement, the tariff treatment provided for in the HTS for certain goods originating in the territory of Canada and general note 3(c)(vii) to the HTS are modified as provided in sections A and B of the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) In order to correct the continued staged duty reductions on Canadian goods provided for in HTS subheading 4421.90.95, the HTS is modified as set forth in section C of the Annex to this proclamation.

(3) In order to implement accelerated elimination of the rate of duty otherwise applicable under section 466 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to the equipments, or any part thereof, including boats, originating in the territory of Canada and the expenses of repairs made in the territory of Canada upon U.S.-documented vessels (other than civil aircraft, as defined in general note 3(c)(iv) of the HTS), such equipments, parts (including boats), and expenses of repairs shall be subject to duty at a rate of free, effective with respect to any U.S.-documented vessel arriving in any port of the United States on or after the date specified in a notice by the United States Trade Representative and published in the *Federal Register*.

(4) Any provisions of previous proclamations inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(5) The modifications made by paragraph (1) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in sections A and B of the Annex to this proclamation.

(6) The modifications made by paragraph (2) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in section C of the Annex to this proclamation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 5 p.m., July 6, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation and its annex were published in the *Federal Register* on July 8.

Remarks to the National Education Association in San Francisco, California
July 5, 1993

Thank you very much. Thank you for the warm reception you gave to the First Lady and to Secretary Riley. Thank you for inviting me back.

You know, last year when we were in Washington I was out in the crowd over there by the Nebraska delegation. Where are the Nebraska teachers this year, over there? And where are the teachers from Arkansas? Over there. Thank you. Always a rowdy group. [Laughter]

I want to thank all of you who teach our children, staff and schools, lead our communities, and build our future. I am very grateful for the support you gave in the campaign of 1992, grateful for the support and the work you continue to do as we work our way through the changes this Nation has to make in the Congress and in the country. But most of all, I want to say at the outset, what I tried to say all along the way last year: Perhaps more than any person who ever sought this job, I spent my apprenticeship in the schools of my State, in the schools of this country, listening to teachers talking with children, learning from principals, trying to inspire people everywhere to work together for reform. And I want to thank you most of all for your clear and simple devotion to the work of teaching.

While I was thinking about this speech, I received a quote from the novel, "The Prince of Tides." Secretary Riley gave it to me. I want to give him full credit. He'll probably have to take the blame for a thing or two along the way. [Laughter] But I love the "Prince of Tides"; it's my favorite novel I guess I've read in the last decade or so. And the main character is a teacher named Tom. There's a passage in the book that I remember vividly where he's asked why he chose